

هنا منه لوصول

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1981

Algeria	5.00	Denmark	12.50	Nigeria	100.00
Austria	13.50	France	15.75	Poland	4.50
Belgium	20.00	Germany	15.75	Portugal	2.00
Canada	25.00	Greece	14.00	Romania	4.00
Cuba	200.00	India	10.00	Soviet Union	5.50
Czechoslovakia	10.00	Italy	14.00	Switzerland	1.50
East Germany	10.00	Japan	10.00	Taiwan	1.50
Finland	10.00	South Korea	10.00	Thailand	1.50
France	15.75	Sri Lanka	10.00	Turkey	1.50
Germany	15.75	Taiwan	1.50	U.S.A.	1.00
Greece	14.00	Thailand	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
India	10.00	Turkey	1.50		
Italy	14.00	U.S.A.	1.00		
Japan	10.00	Yugoslavia	1.50		
South Korea	10.00				
Sri Lanka	10.00				
Soviet Union	5.50				
Switzerland	1.50				
Taiwan	1.50				
Thailand	1.50				
Turkey	1.50				
U.S.A.	1.00				
Yugoslavia	1.50				

182



...wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, kisses the ring of Pope Paul II during the visit by the pontiff Tuesday at Malacanang Palace in Manila.

Pope Reads Homily on Rights Marcos During Manila Visit

MANILA — Pope John Paul II, on his first homily on human rights during his visit to the Philippines, said that the rights of the poor and the oppressed are the central theme of his message.

The pope, who arrived in Manila on Tuesday, said that the rights of the poor and the oppressed are the central theme of his message. He said that the rights of the poor and the oppressed are the central theme of his message.

The pope, who arrived in Manila on Tuesday, said that the rights of the poor and the oppressed are the central theme of his message. He said that the rights of the poor and the oppressed are the central theme of his message.

U.S. Pact With Iran Approved, Percy Says

WASHINGTON — Sen. Charles H. Percy said Tuesday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had told him the administration will implement the agreement with Iran that won freedom for the 52 American hostages.

Sen. Percy, an Illinois Republican, said he thinks it was a wise decision to "take such steps as necessary to implement these agreements."



A student leader motioned for order Tuesday at a meeting on strike plans at Warsaw University.

Students, Regime In Accord In Poland

WARSAW — The government agreed Tuesday to recognize an independent students' union, settling the main issue of a spreading series of campus strikes.

At the same time, the East German news agency ADN reported that Polish Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania made a surprise visit to East Berlin, his second to a neighboring Communist-bloc capital in three days to apparently explain the government shake-up in Warsaw last week.

Reagan Reportedly to Propose Less Tax Aid for High Incomes

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to give high-income Americans — individuals with taxable income above \$40,000 — only part of the tax cut being proposed for most taxpayers, according to administration and congressional sources.

Rep. Kemp attributed the administration decision to "timidity" and also attacked as a mistake another administration decision not to propose at this time an annual adjustment of tax rates for inflation.

124 Soldiers Reported Massacred On Remote Island in Philippines

MANILA — At least 124 soldiers were massacred Thursday on a small island in the Sulu Archipelago, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Tuesday.

The minister said that he suspected that the killers, whom he qualified only as "armed men," might have been "remnants" of the Moro National Liberation Front, a Muslim separatist movement in the southern Philippines.

Yemen Releases 2 U.S. Citizens Accused Of Spying; Pair Say They Were Tortured

WASHINGTON — Two U.S. citizens, charged by the government of Yemen with being spies, were released earlier this month after being held for a year in various Yemeni jails.

Both Americans, William Thomas Jr. of Madrid and DuWayne Terrell of Colorado Springs, said they had been tortured by Yemeni authorities in an effort to extract confessions from them.

South Wales Coal Miners Strike Over Pit Closures

LONDON — The 26,000 coal miners of South Wales went on strike Tuesday and urged the rest of Britain's 230,000 miners to join them in a national stoppage to reverse government plans to close uneconomic pits.

The miners' leaders requested an urgent meeting with the government this week to demand more subsidies for the industry and cuts in imports of cheaper coal.

INSIDE El Salvador

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. tells congressional leaders that the United States should step up military aid to the junta in El Salvador in light of hard evidence that the leftist guerrillas there are receiving arms from Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam, Page 3.

INSIDE South Africa

In recent weeks, the question of whether the advent of the Reagan administration will prompt yet another abrupt change in course in U.S. South African policy has preoccupied white and black leaders in South Africa. Scattered public statements by the new President and key advisers would seem to point to a policy in which primary concern about racial questions gives way to primary concern about the expansion of Soviet influence, Page 5.

INSIDE El Salvador

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. tells congressional leaders that the United States should step up military aid to the junta in El Salvador in light of hard evidence that the leftist guerrillas there are receiving arms from Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam, Page 3.

INSIDE South Africa

In recent weeks, the question of whether the advent of the Reagan administration will prompt yet another abrupt change in course in U.S. South African policy has preoccupied white and black leaders in South Africa. Scattered public statements by the new President and key advisers would seem to point to a policy in which primary concern about racial questions gives way to primary concern about the expansion of Soviet influence, Page 5.

INSIDE

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. tells congressional leaders that the United States should step up military aid to the junta in El Salvador in light of hard evidence that the leftist guerrillas there are receiving arms from Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam, Page 3.

INSIDE

In recent weeks, the question of whether the advent of the Reagan administration will prompt yet another abrupt change in course in U.S. South African policy has preoccupied white and black leaders in South Africa. Scattered public statements by the new President and key advisers would seem to point to a policy in which primary concern about racial questions gives way to primary concern about the expansion of Soviet influence, Page 5.

Various small notices and advertisements at the bottom of the page.

WORLD

Cuba Refuses Talks

MEXICO CITY — The Cuban government Monday night refused to discuss the possibility of holding talks with the United States...

U.S. Asks More Aid Salvador Junta, Arms Problem

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. today asked the United States Congress to provide more aid to the Salvadoran junta...

France Rejects Czech

PARIS — France has rejected the Czech proposal to join the European Community...

Cool S. on

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. today said the United States is cool to the Soviet Union's proposal...

Red Cross Appeals

GENEVA — The Red Cross today appealed for more aid to the Salvadoran junta...

Jordanians Meet

BEIRUT — Jordanian officials today met to discuss the situation in the Middle East...

Eanes Is Reported

WASHINGTON — It is reported that Eanes is being taken for medical treatment...

Red Brigades

ROME — The Red Brigades today announced that they had killed a U.S. pilot...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Red Brigades

ROME — The Red Brigades today announced that they had killed a U.S. pilot...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...



Mrs. Jean Harris sits behind the wheel of her car after the prosecution and defense completed their summations in her trial for the murder of "Scarred Diet" Dr. Herman Tarnower.

Harris Trial Jury Weighs Murder in Second Degree

By James Feron. Harris arriving "unexpectedly" at a darkened house, going up to Dr. Tarnower's bedroom and finding the doctor asleep...

Wide Attention

The defense position is that he died in trying to thwart Mrs. Harris' own suicide attempt...

Same Stance

The prosecutor, an assistant district attorney, took the same stance, however, ending his summary with this plea: "I submit that the only verdict justice can demand in this case is guilty of murder in the second degree."

Critical Letter

The "triggering event" that prompted her to consider killing herself, he said, was a critical letter from a student.

U.S., Russia Tangle at UN Over Vienna Job

By Bernard D. Nossiter. To ensure an independent international civil service, governments here are not supposed to stake out claims for jobs. But the Soviet Union and the United States are fighting over the post of executive secretary to a Vienna conference...

AFL-CIO Favors Job Programs, Some Tax Cuts

By James Feron. The AFL-CIO has issued a statement calling for job and training programs for the unemployed and opposing wholesale cuts in federal programs...

Murdoch Wants London Times To Appeal to Younger Audience

By James Feron. Rupert Murdoch, who bought the Times of London last week, said he wants the prestigious daily to "appeal to a younger audience" and to show "more authority"...

Red Brigades

ROME — The Red Brigades today announced that they had killed a U.S. pilot...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

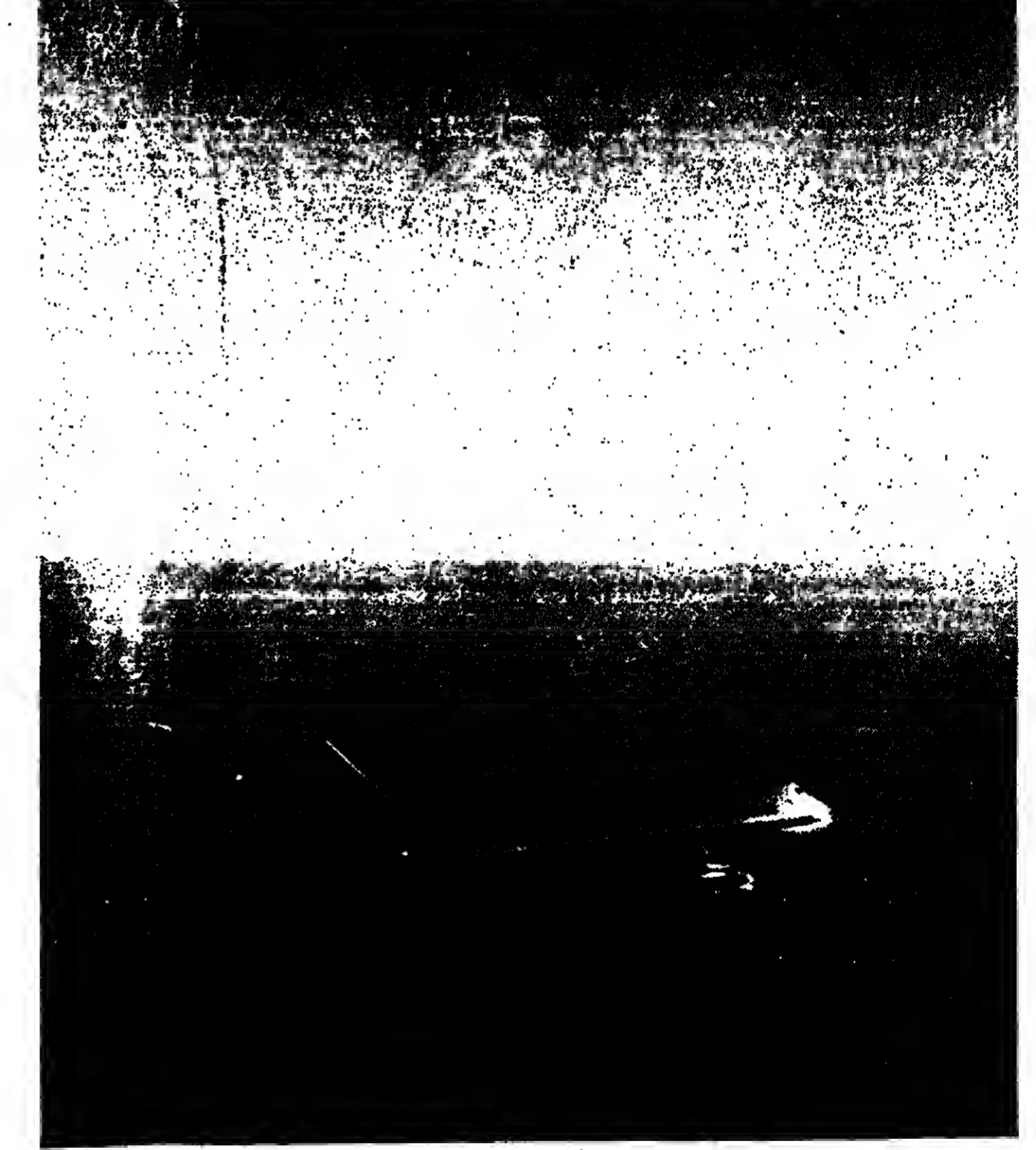
WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

Concession to Pilots

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration today announced a concession to pilots...

"With Lufthansa you're in good hands."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa German Airlines

Design on the Kremlin

The Reagan administration has maneuvered itself into an interesting contradiction over dealing with the Soviet Union. On the one hand, the president says the Communists are out to take over the world and an agreement made with them is not worth the paper it's written on. On the other hand, the secretary of state says that the Russians must agree to a code of international conduct before the United States will negotiate with them, but if they do agree, the United States will negotiate.

So, you may ask, what's new in this? When has the United States not wanted to draw the Soviet Union into accepting some rules of the international game — linkage? When has the United States not feared that, even if rules could be drawn, they would not mean much? When has the United States not felt that, even if rules cannot be drawn, there may still be some advantage in making agreements? When has the United States not hoped to use the prospect of agreements as bait to induce the Russians to accept rules? When has the United States not wondered if agreements were of real value?

These are the familiar sighs of the postwar era. They define the ambiguities that lie, unavoidably, at the heart of Soviet-U.S. relations. No way has been found to get along with the Soviet Union, and no way without.

In fact, the Reagan administration is approaching this dilemma in its own style. It is not accepting it as a given, as something to be worked with and around. It is speaking, at least in this early period, as though fundamental changes in the nature of the relationship can be made. What officials evidently have in mind is to muster U.S. power in all its aspects to impress upon the Kremlin that it must act with greater restraint. What aspects? One is to demonstrate a capacity to buy and build more weapons. Another is to show that the United States can use force

when and where it wants. A third is to support local elements resisting Soviet and Soviet-supported power. A fourth is to show that the United States can get along without agreements, and without rules, too.

Aside from its own self-confidence, which is considerable, this administration appears to have two rationales for its hard, hard-nosed, hard-to-get approach. It believes that it is tougher, more skillful, more committed and armed with a stronger political mandate than previous administrations to carry this off. It also believes that the Soviet Union has chronic systemic weaknesses, in its economy, ethnic makeup, ideology and alliance structure, which a calculated U.S. policy can exploit.

Obviously, this design is built on a common Republican critique, and not only a Republican critique, of the deficiencies widely perceived in Jimmy Carter's policy. Yet if it has promise, it also bears risks. The Reagan design assumes a world of clear edges and sharp hues. It is premised on a particular hopeful model of Soviet behavior, one holding that the Soviet Union, rather than rising to the challenge, will bend to it. It is so far heavy on stick, short on carrot — carrot in the sense of the benefits of specific agreements and of holding open a place for a Soviet world role. It presumes the United States will be quite successful in dealing with its allies and in man aging conflict and change in the Third World. It presumes, too, that the Reagan domestic economic plan will work well.

The administration is entitled to its own design on the Kremlin. The rest of us are entitled to be assured that the administration is proceeding with its eyes open. Some part of that assurance can be given in words, but much of it can be given only by actions over a period of time. It has not been provided yet.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Ethical' Censors at Unesco

There is a dangerous new burst of solicitude for the safety of journalists at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. The agency seeks opinion on a plan to license correspondents for "safe conduct" passes, to be earned by a favorable rating for the "ethics" of their work.

The invitation list for the conference was peculiarly tilted toward the Communist and Third World groups that favor this kind of licensing. And the proposal itself comes not from any recognized journalistic body but from a French political scientist. The episode is one more sign that, despite all denials at Unesco conferences in recent years, the agency's director, Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, and his staff are trying energetically to make themselves the monitors of who writes what, and where.

There remains a lively debate in Western democracies about how best to demonstrate understanding for the Third World nations

that feel themselves unfairly covered by the world's news media. Those that appreciate free inquiry certainly merit help in telling their stories to the world — and also in upgrading their information industries. But their grievances are being exploited at Unesco by coalitions of governments that practice thought control and yearn to censor Western news organizations.

The latest idea is to give safe-conduct passes to reporters who comply with "generally accepted" ethics of journalism. But Americans, among others, "generally accept" none of the ethics of many of their would-be judges, including the Russians and such Third World nations as Libya. It is impossible to compromise Western standards of free expression with the censorship of states that monopolize information. Americans should have no part of such compromises, and if Unesco won't drop this enterprise they should simply quit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rights in Central America

Whatever a regime's political color, it takes special pluck to defend human rights in Central America.

In leftist Nicaragua, the police recently seized the files of the local Human Rights Commission, apparently because its chairman said that the Sandinistas were using "methods of torture and repression very similar to those prevailing during the Somoza dictatorship." On repression, at least, he was surely right.

Even worse has been the crackdown on the Human Rights Commission in El Salvador, whose reports on violence by right-wing forces have embarrassed the ruling junta. Victor Medrano, one of its officers, was reportedly abducted by armed men in civilian clothes a month ago. He has disappeared. According to Amnesty International, two other commission members were killed last year — a press secretary was found dead in a shallow grave and the group's administrator was fatally shot while driving in the capital.

These incidents attest again to the courage

and effectiveness of human rights monitors. Before his disappearance, Mr. Medrano had criticized the regime in a television documentary. He was well aware of the risks. Violence in El Salvador from all sides resulted in 10,000 killings last year. The government is clearly annoyed by the commission's effort to document its complicity in this mayhem.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, as in the Soviet Union and wherever repression flourishes, the charge against such monitors is the same: They are "unpatriotic." Yet without the work of these commissions, the world would know far less about political realities.

As the Sandinistas well know, documented commission reports on the abuses of the Somoza era played a crucial role in winning foreign support for their revolution. The region's governments have learned not to underestimate the force of the human rights cause. How ironic that the professed realists of the Reagan administration refuse to recognize its value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Economic Policy

President Reagan's economic program is in reality a political program, and this means that its problems are also political ones. Much depends on whether it can be got through Congress. It will help to have a Republican majority in the Senate and to know that opinion polls show the nation is solidly

in support. The Reagan administration has gone to work with so much determination that it looks as though the age of stop-go has been replaced by steady policies for some time to come. However, if one accepts the arguments of the administration's critics, that determination may be put to a pretty severe test.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

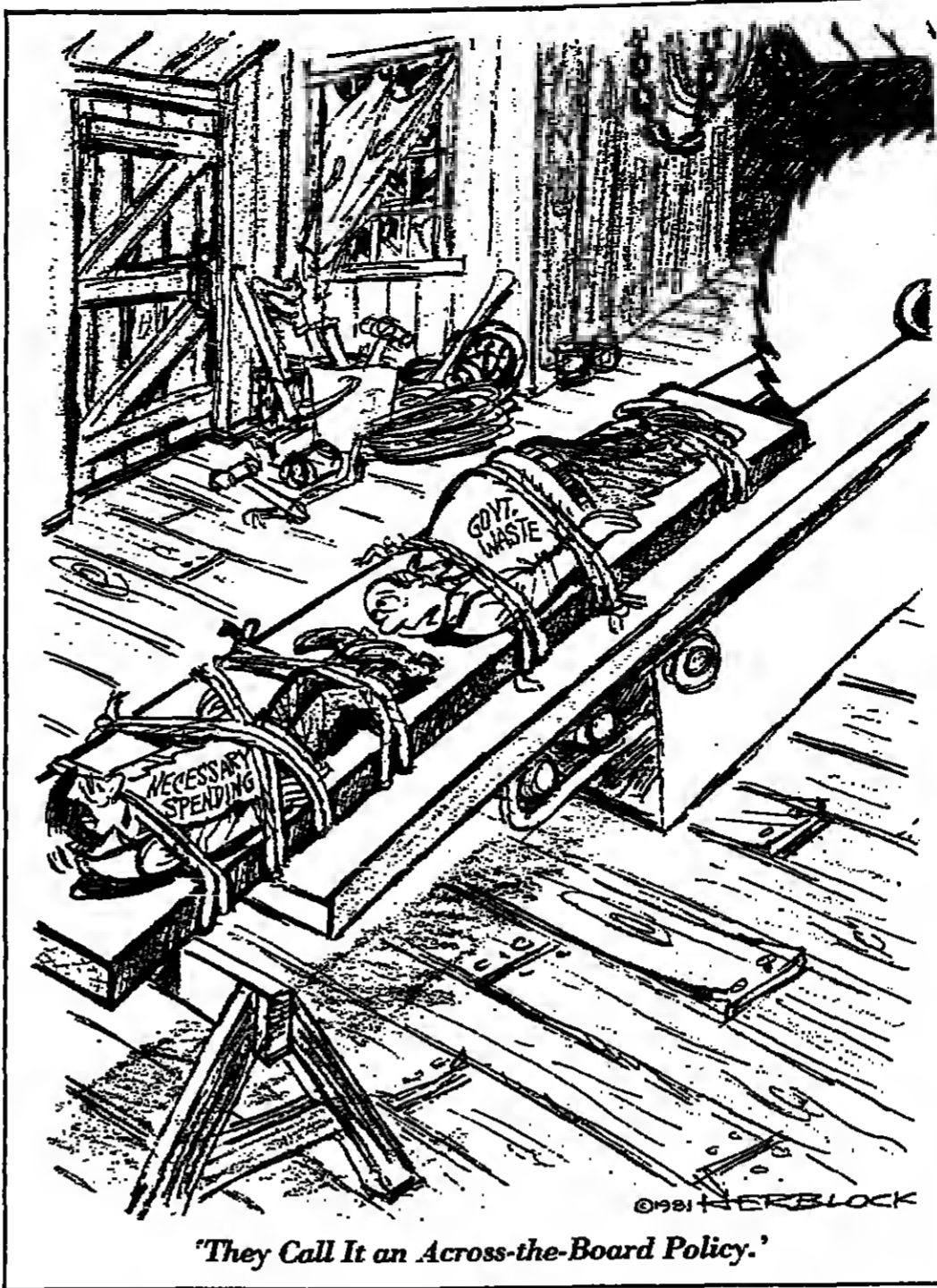
February 18, 1906

WASHINGTON — If the bride on whom the sun shines is to be happy, then happy will be the lot of the president's daughter. A finer day for the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Nicholas Longworth could not be imagined. The ceremony took place at noon before the most representative and notable company ever seen at an American wedding. Although Mr. Roosevelt endeavored to keep up the fiction that the wedding was not an official event, the fact that the invitations were issued in the name of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and that the heads of all the embassies were invited, together with members of the Supreme Court, made the occasion far from a "purely family affair."

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1931

AMSTERDAM — One of the world's greatest art treasures, Rembrandt's painting, "Lesson in Anatomy by Dr. Deyman," was damaged almost irreparably in the museum here this afternoon by a man who is believed to have lost his senses. The famous painting now bears five slashes from a sharp knife and it is not yet certain whether the canvas can be repaired to leave no traces of the act. The worst cut is nearly a foot long, and goes across the cadaver on which the doctor is operating. The author of the outrage appears to be a Dutchman. He was seen standing before the painting for about 20 minutes, when he suddenly pulled a large pointed knife from his pocket and attacked the masterpiece savagely.



'They Call It an Across-the-Board Policy.'

Counterinsurgency, Yes — but

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration takes over U.S. policy toward Latin America and the developing world has already begun a swing to the right, the shipment of six helicopters and thousands of M-16 rifles to El Salvador indicates that once again, as in the Kennedy administration, counterinsurgency will become the watchword for dealing with subversion and violence in client states. But before Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his colleagues start beheading down this road, they ought to examine the lessons of the past and what the concept is all about. Otherwise we risk not only a dangerous political backlash from some powerful democratic neighbors to the South but irreparable damage to the U.S. image in the eyes of the civilized world.

Not Green Berets

A much misunderstood and maligned doctrine, counterinsurgency is neither a synonym for "Green Beret" bush warfare nor a euphemism for repression. As set down in the original Overseas Internal Defense Policy document approved by President Kennedy, and later selectively applied in more than 30 countries during the 1960s and 1970s, it represents a cluster of interrelated assistance programs aimed at protecting the development process during its vulnerable stages from the forces of political violence, whether from the right or the left. The principal components follow:

- Military assistance: light equipment for local forces (e.g., jeeps, rifles, walkie-talkies, helicopters) coupled with tactical training by U.S. military teams. Equally important are military "civic action" programs for the countryside — fanning out engineering and work units to help with irrigation and sanitation projects, to build roads and bridges and even to begin literacy and vocational skill programs in villages.

- Public safety assistance: equipping civil police forces with vehicles, radio communication systems and crime laboratory facilities, coupled with training in crime detection, record-keeping and police administration — the goal being to professionalize local police for effective and humane law enforcement.

- Mobile development units: funding and training of teams of teachers, sanitation specialists, medical units and technicians to improve living conditions in rural areas.
- Emergency agricultural and economic assistance: funding and supervision of food, crop and disaster relief for refugees and poverty-stricken areas ripe for disaffection and infiltration by guerrilla groups.

Key Qualifier

Properly applied, the counterinsurgency concept was, and is, a unitary one — aimed at helping nations that aspire to democracy to build effective and disciplined military and police forces within a framework of social justice and

economic improvement. Far from being a blank check to worthless oligarchies, much less to dictator-lackeys posing as "friends," the counterinsurgency doctrine is predicated on political and economic reform. Absent this all-important qualifier, the programs can easily be manipulated to keep the most brutal regime in power.

During the 1960s, a number of these country programs proved highly successful in helping relatively progressive governments — notably in Colombia, Venezuela and Thailand — to contain dangerous terrorist and guerrilla threats without resort to unnecessary repression and brutality. In the 1970s, however, the "Vietnam syndrome" and the drift to military dictatorship in Africa and Latin America led to the reduction or elimination of many country programs. The AID Public Safety program in particular dropped from a 1968 peak of 500 advisers in 34 countries to small missions in 17 countries in 1973. (The program was then virtually eliminated as a result of groundless allegations of complicity in torture and murder of political dissidents, as portrayed in the Costa-Gavras movie "State of Siege" about events in Uruguay that took place at a later date — retrospective guilt by association!)

Danger Today

The danger today is that only one part of the counterinsurgency package — the naked military part — will be supplied without the rest. The trap is easy to fall into, since the worse the local government, the more it presses for an "equipment drop" while rejecting U.S. supervision of its use as "intervention." But in the barbarous conditions prevailing in Central America, now well documented by the Catholic Church and the international press, precisely this kind of "intervention" is necessary to achieve the objectives of the program and protect the good name of the United States.

With the honorable exception of Brazil, Latin America has a long and squalid history of atrocity in civil conflict, now compounded by the innovation of systematic state terrorism aimed at exterminating not only terrorists but wholly non-violent segments of the population dedicated to social and economic reform.

Meaning?

In Guatemala, more than 2,000 people — mostly helpless peasants but including over 100 students, professors and administrators at San Carlos University — have been murdered, mostly by "security forces" or paid gunmen. In El Salvador, only a small proportion of the more than 10,000 dead have perished in actual warfare between guerrilla and government forces. The overwhelming number — including Archbishop Romero, the American churchwomen and land reform aides, the six leftist politicians and countless farm organizers and peasant land-claimants — have been butchered in cold blood by "off-duty" security forces in the pay of the oligarchy, often accompanied by rape and torture. Young people are a particular target. For them, there are no Geneva rules for prisoners or rehabilitation centers — only death in a ditch.

The new administration has apparently forsaken human rights in favor of counterterrorism. Does this mean that it proposes to arm and equip local security forces that practice state terrorism, including the deployment of SS-type murder squads? Is the United States going to tolerate atrocities perpetrated with U.S. rifles and helicopters? If so, not only will U.S. public opin-

ion sooner or later recoil in revulsion, but Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other Latin American democracies — better acquainted than we with true conditions in the region — will swing over to support of guerrilla movements, as they did in the case of Nicaragua. If counterinsurgency is going to be revived as an instrument of U.S. policy, it had better be the whole package under the most rigorous, on-the-spot controls.

The writer, formerly staff director of the National Security Council Special Group (Counterinsurgency), is a Washington lawyer. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

NEW YORK — Talk about retreating U.S. influence in the world has focused on weapons, intelligence, hard political and economic bargaining. But it has overlooked one vital tool in understanding and swaying other countries. Effective use of these other resources requires a knowledge of foreign languages, which we have been losing for over a generation.

U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Ill., surveyed the situation and found it so bad that he has written a book about it called "The Tongue-Tied American: Confronting the Foreign Language Crisis."

By 1976, he says, (and the trend has probably since been continuing downward) fewer than 4 percent of students in U.S. public schools studied more than two years of a foreign language, and fewer than 18 percent left high school with any foreign language study at all.

Expanding Babel

Even in specialized fields such as diplomacy and trade, Americans' ability to deal with foreigners in their own tongues lags enormously behind the mushrooming growth of countries that are insisting on communicating in their own language. The globe may be getting smaller in terms of the time it takes to get around it, but its babel keeps expanding.

Rep. Simon, calling for an energetic federal aid program that probably is not at all the best way to reverse the trend, points out the national handicaps of having so few Americans able to deal with people who don't learn English.

The shortage of Persian speakers in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran surely contributed to the lack of U.S. insight as the Iranian revolution gathered steam. The U.S. shortage of Japanese-speaking representatives surely inhibits U.S. exports.

These are urgent practical arguments, but they only address the surface problem because language

Reagan Fiscal Plan Into the Trenches

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has done a skillful job of holding the initiative on the fiscal policy issue in his first four weeks as president, but now the game gets much tougher. Other kinds of political skills — including those of hand-to-hand combat — will be required, and the cohesiveness of the new administration will be tested in ways that will show how strong its discipline really is.

In the first phase of the operation, Mr. Reagan has played the outside man effectively, while Budget Director David A. Stockman has done the heavy work on the inside. The combination has been impressive.

During this phase, Mr. Reagan has accomplished one major objective. He has gained legitimacy across the political spectrum for the particular view of economic policy he enunciated in the campaign. It is a view that asserts that a specific combination of tax cuts and budget reductions holds the key to reducing inflation and spurring economic growth.

Same Theme

Mr. Reagan began that process in his inaugural speech and continued it in his television address on the economy two weeks ago. He has reiterated the same theme in meetings with congressional leaders, governors, mayors and the representatives of key constituency and interest groups that filled his calendar during his first weeks in the White House.

While participants in those meetings generally say that the president steered the conversation away from substantive debate, the due deference in which they couched their comments after seeing Mr. Reagan has created an impression of general consensus around his broad economic strategy. That is no small accomplishment. Despite the sweeping victory Mr. Reagan won last November, after a campaign in which he was quite explicit about his economic views, polls show the public to be fairly skeptical about key principles of Reaganomics. The voters have been telling the pollsters that they would give much higher priority to a balanced budget than to tax reductions, but Mr. Reagan is promising a balanced budget in fiscal 1982 at the earliest. By that time, he is proposing to cut everyone's tax rates by 30 percent.

Skeptical Public

The polls also suggest that the public is skeptical that Mr. Reagan will have much more luck than past presidents in reducing inflation by the method he is proposing. Nonetheless, his own speeches and meetings have created a sense that it would be wrong to deny him a chance to try.

Whether that predisposition to accommodation — call it a "honor-

ymoon" — lasts is probably across the country, news including such conservative stalwarts as the Dallas Morning News and the Chicago Tribune readers, spelling out to the projects of Mr. Reagan's program.

In Washington, preliminary meetings to invent the plan are already being held. The plan was not made illegal the last election, and representatives of constituencies whose programs are under threat are sitting cross-legged with each other to limit the damage.

None of this excuses a sorry to the people in the White House. A major political campaign involving substantial private and public resources is being pursued "sell" the Reagan plan to Congress, even against the din of pected criticism and intense east-group pressure.

But in the weeks ahead, the administration and the president will be tested. Mr. Stockman has an advantage in gaining acceptance to the budget from the fact that few of the Cabinet members were well-staffed to defend their own programs. But they will be better-briefed by their own representatives when the congressional hearings begin, and it will be interesting to see how enthusiastic all of them are about the reduction of their own empires.

Bruised Feelings

Mr. Stockman himself has felt few bruised feelings in important places as he has maneuvered through his package of cuts. While the top-ranked professionals in the budget offices are pleased with the chief displaying his due with the president, they would more pleased had the 34-year-old been a shade less assertive in his commands and a shade more receptive to their thoughts. Private doubts of some budget professionals about the practicality of the Stockman reductions are likely to remain private forever.

Washington, in short, is about to move out of the area of their and into the trenches. And we see how Mr. Reagan and his liege do in trench warfare.

©1981, The Washington Post.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters, however, are subject to condensing for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may wish to have their letters signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed. Bearing the writer's name and address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

The Language Gap

By Flora Lewis

It is not just a way of doing business. It unlocks the compartments of the world. For a long time, we had an advantage in our ability to see over the walls of national cultures and have a sense of what was going on.

As a nation of immigrants, we knew many tongues and many traditions. But the pressure of the melting pot, the urge to create and join a national identity, smelted out these skills. Second and third-generation Americans rejected the voices of "the old country," and even when ethnic sentiment arose again in the 1960s and 1970s, there was not an accompanying revival of interest in other languages.

Sadly, by the time we really came to need the knowledge, it was largely gone. Now it will take conscious effort and a renewed sense of mental adventure to equip the United States for the global role it wants to play.

But the effort is well worth while in every sense, including moral and cultural enrichment. Language is the way people think as well as the way they talk, the summation of a point of view. Its use reveals unwitting attitudes.

People who use more than one language frequently find themselves having somewhat different patterns of thought and reaction as they shift. Some phrases cannot really be translated, but grasping for an equivalent gives another perception of the world, which enlarges total vision. This is the great value of learning foreign languages: it goes far beyond the convenience of communication.

High Hurdle

Children can learn any language with equal facility and it doesn't seem to confuse them to learn more than one at a time. Later, the main block is in learning a first foreign language; after that each subsequent one comes more easily. The highest hurdle, I think, is the subconscious difficulty of accepting that there is more than one correct way to say anything, after hav-

ing been carefully taught that there is a right way and that the rest is wrong.

When the validity of different words, it is much easier to see different people — and more people of different cultures — can have varying ideas of priorities. It's like taking off your shoes and acquiring solid values, though you can never look like someone else's eyes.

The gain matters more, however, in a world where people are learning, closer, and more different against each other; and language has become the "embodiment" of identity and aspiration in many. Even worldly, worldly countries such as Belgium, Canada, are rearing their heads apart on the language issue because it represents not only to public power, but a sense of community rights and values.

Irony

Ironically, in today's world of the misnamed issue of bilingualism, we are stressing the importance of getting all children to learn language. Foreign-born children living in the United States must be learning English, of course, but that as quickly as possible. But a pity for children born in the United States to be considered the poverty of a single language education. The need of all is more, not less.

A fact in 17 languages is not foolish than in one. But understanding other people's special open a window to their minds and feelings, and it helps open our own. The fact that many people around the world are attempting American cultural expressions in song, in food, in clothes, in behavior, is a sign that Americans find our knowledge of other languages and cultures more and more of a need to learn their languages.

©1981, The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Lee W. Hueston
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Klaidman

John Hay Whitney
Chairman

Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen

Roland Finson
René Bondy
Francois Desmaisons
Richard H. Morgan

Deputy Editors
Chief Editorial Writer
Associate Publisher
Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, S.A. is a capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Paper 26 73 212 (79-191) rue Charles de Gaulle 9221 Neuilly-sur-Seine Tel 342-1245 Telex 41718 Herald Paris Cable Herald Paris. (Printed in U.S.A.) Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. (1101) © 1981 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. (Continued from page 12, 21)

General Manager: Ave. Allen Lenoir 26-21 Hesperus Road, Room 1001, Hong Kong. Tel. 2-26 50 18 Telex: 41150 HTRT-DA.

هكذا من الأمل

Handwritten text in a box at the top of the page.

U.S., Africa: Another Swing of the Pendulum?

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — A little more than four years ago, Andrew Young, then the newly appointed head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, gazed out the window of his Atlanta office and confidently predicted that the Carter administration's efforts would set in motion a transition to black majority rule in South Africa in only four years.

Critical Policy Test Is Foreseen for Reagan — Soon

search for an accommodation in Namibia leading to internationally recognized independence. Taken together, such comments appeared to point to a possible softening of U.S. statements on southern Africa.

NEWS ANALYSIS

by four years by five Western powers, including the United States — means that the new administration's insistent and diplomatic style in southern Africa are likely to be subjected to a critical test soon.

The insurgent movement known as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is challenging South African control of the former UN trust territory, has said it will seek mandatory sanctions to compel the South Africans to implement the settlement they accepted in principle nearly three years ago.

The Reagan administration could probably buy time on the issue by saying it would be difficult to engage South Africa in serious talks before the all-white electorate goes to the polls in a general election set for April 29.

Whether or not that is the way the Reagan administration will come to view South Africa, it is the way South African leaders would like their country to be seen. In the first flush of enthusiasm, a commentary on the state radio hailed Ronald Reagan's victory Nov. 4 as the "end of apartheid."

Such a move would mean a further postponement in the flight. At present, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is saying that the launching will occur in the week of April 5. But Mr. Page is not so sure it can be done.

Support for this view can be found in the published writings of Chester A. Crocker of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, who has been selected by Mr. Haig to be assistant secretary of state for Africa, although he has not yet been officially appointed.

He said in congressional testimony last June, "It would be foolhardy if American policy-makers operated as though the African states consisted of easily distinguishable 'hostiles' and 'friendlies,' using Marxist rhetoric as the litmus test."

Critical Test Ahead

The failure of the conference on South-West Africa — the culmination of an extraordinary diplomatic initiative on the issue over near-

for aid. In subsequent foreign aid bills, the Carter administration managed to delete Mozambique from the list of prohibited recipients, but the bills were never enacted. An important clue to the Reagan administration's willingness to use aid as a tool to compete for influence with Moscow will be found in how it decides to handle the question of assistance to Mozambique.

administration's approach to South Africa could be expressed in the following areas: Nuclear policy. The arms embargo. The Carter administration made a point of going beyond the requirements of the UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa, ruling out the sale of equipment of any description to the armed forces or police. The executive order detailing the restrictions is reviewed annually and was renewed just before Mr. Carter left office.

His declaration followed last week's factional clashes in Bulawayo and coincided with the burial of those who died in the fighting. Most of the victims were unidentified. At a press conference, Mr. Munungagwa, the minister for state security, was asked whether all the former guerrillas would be disarmed. "Yes," he replied, without giving a timetable.

Angola. The Carter administration counted on a Namibian settlement to give it leverage to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban troops sent to assist the Marxist government in Angola. Although the Angolans have been patiently eager for the establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States and an improvement in relations generally, there has been strong sentiment among some Reagan supporters for more aggressive efforts to counter Cuban influence — notably by supporting an Angolan insurgent movement known as UNITA, which operates in the southern part of the border of South-West Africa, reportedly with logistical support from South Africa.

Zimbabwe. The Carter administration planned to raise assistance to Mr. Mugabe's government to \$75 million in the coming fiscal year, virtually doubling the amount it had managed to extend in the 10 months since the country gained independence. The outbreak of fighting in Zimbabwe between rival factions could force the administration to formulate its policy on Zimbabwe before a meeting of Western nations, scheduled next month, to consider aid to that country.

Mozambique. Two years ago, Congress put Mozambique on a so-called black list of countries that it deemed to be too much under Soviet influence to be eligible for aid.

Adressing the Diet, the premier declared that there was a split in the Cabinet and that he was resigning. His administration is opposed to an amendment of the constitution, imposed by U.S. occupation forces in the late 1940s. Despite the constitutional restrictions, Japan has built a sizable military force, and the amended issue of its legal underpinnings is politically charged, with large sections of the population opposed to any such move because of memories of World War II.

South Africa

administration's approach to South Africa could be expressed in the following areas: Nuclear policy. The arms embargo. The Carter administration made a point of going beyond the requirements of the UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa, ruling out the sale of equipment of any description to the armed forces or police. The executive order detailing the restrictions is reviewed annually and was renewed just before Mr. Carter left office.

His declaration followed last week's factional clashes in Bulawayo and coincided with the burial of those who died in the fighting. Most of the victims were unidentified. At a press conference, Mr. Munungagwa, the minister for state security, was asked whether all the former guerrillas would be disarmed. "Yes," he replied, without giving a timetable.

Angola. The Carter administration counted on a Namibian settlement to give it leverage to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban troops sent to assist the Marxist government in Angola. Although the Angolans have been patiently eager for the establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States and an improvement in relations generally, there has been strong sentiment among some Reagan supporters for more aggressive efforts to counter Cuban influence — notably by supporting an Angolan insurgent movement known as UNITA, which operates in the southern part of the border of South-West Africa, reportedly with logistical support from South Africa.

Zimbabwe. The Carter administration planned to raise assistance to Mr. Mugabe's government to \$75 million in the coming fiscal year, virtually doubling the amount it had managed to extend in the 10 months since the country gained independence. The outbreak of fighting in Zimbabwe between rival factions could force the administration to formulate its policy on Zimbabwe before a meeting of Western nations, scheduled next month, to consider aid to that country.

Mozambique. Two years ago, Congress put Mozambique on a so-called black list of countries that it deemed to be too much under Soviet influence to be eligible for aid.

Adressing the Diet, the premier declared that there was a split in the Cabinet and that he was resigning. His administration is opposed to an amendment of the constitution, imposed by U.S. occupation forces in the late 1940s. Despite the constitutional restrictions, Japan has built a sizable military force, and the amended issue of its legal underpinnings is politically charged, with large sections of the population opposed to any such move because of memories of World War II.

Adressing the Diet, the premier declared that there was a split in the Cabinet and that he was resigning. His administration is opposed to an amendment of the constitution, imposed by U.S. occupation forces in the late 1940s. Despite the constitutional restrictions, Japan has built a sizable military force, and the amended issue of its legal underpinnings is politically charged, with large sections of the population opposed to any such move because of memories of World War II.

Adressing the Diet, the premier declared that there was a split in the Cabinet and that he was resigning. His administration is opposed to an amendment of the constitution, imposed by U.S. occupation forces in the late 1940s. Despite the constitutional restrictions, Japan has built a sizable military force, and the amended issue of its legal underpinnings is politically charged, with large sections of the population opposed to any such move because of memories of World War II.

guards to ensure that it was not being used to develop nuclear weapons. This stipulation is written into law, but it remains to be seen whether the new administration will pursue the negotiations. Intelligence. Before the Carter administration, it is said, there was a tradition of cooperation and sharing of information between the CIA and South African security organizations. The program may have continued — U.S. officials decline to discuss the subject — but there have been indications that the intelligence relationship may have developed an adversary aspect in recent years.

Contacts with opposition movements. The Carter administration appeared to cultivate contacts across the spectrum of South African politics, black and white, in the country and in exile. The South African government would presumably prefer to see contacts limited to groups it regards as legitimate.

He praised the government troops who quelled the fighting — mostly black soldiers from the former Rhodesian Army, led by white officers — and said the death toll would have been 10 times higher if they had not intervened.

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love. Buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write annual for price list or call us. Joachim Goldenstein diamond expert. Established 1928. Belgium - Tel: 031.07.07.51. Tel: 7173 5718. at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal. 1958



The father of one of the victims of the Dublin disco fire is overcome with grief at his son's funeral.

Ireland Mourns 44 Victims of the Stardust Disco Fire

DUBLIN — All Ireland stopped work Tuesday to mourn the deaths of the 44 victims of the Stardust disco fire on St. Valentine's Day. The fire broke out in the nightclub at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday, killing 29 people and injuring 15 others. The fire started in a kitchen area and spread rapidly through the disco, which was packed with people. The cause of the fire is still under investigation.

Space Shuttle Countdown Is Under Way for Critical Test of Engine's Readiness

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The countdown for the launch of the space shuttle Columbia is under way. The shuttle is scheduled for launch on Tuesday, February 23, at 11:58 a.m. EST. The countdown will include a critical test of the engine's readiness. The shuttle is being launched on the Space Shuttle Challenger (STS-51-L).

Ivan Serbin, Soviet Figure In Military, Space Program

MOSCOW — Ivan Serbin, 70, a key figure in the Soviet Communist Party's military and space programs, has died. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Serbin was involved in the development of the Soviet space program and military technology.

Suzuki Demands Ministers Drop Constitution Bid

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki warned right-wing members of his Cabinet on Tuesday that they would have to leave the government if they continued to call for a revision of the country's constitution, which renounces war. Suzuki's warning followed statements earlier Tuesday by Justice Minister Seiichi Ozono and Ichiro Nakawa, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, to a parliamentary committee that the constitution should be amended.

Swedish Journalists Launch First Strike

STOCKHOLM — Swedish journalists launched their first strike at nationwide newspapers today in a dispute over reducing working hours and increasing control of copyrights. Sweden's biggest-circulation newspaper, Expressen, and two provincial newspapers failed to print following the action by 350 members of the Swedish Journalists' Union, a union spokesman said. Four other newspapers appeared with a reduced number of pages, he said, and the front page of the other nationwide evening newspaper, Aftonbladet, was blank.

Obituaries

Miyu Matsukata BOSTON (UPI) — Artist and sculptor Miyu Matsukata, 59, died Monday. Doctors said meningitis was the probable cause. Born in Tokyo, Ms. Matsukata immigrated to the United States in 1940. Her works are documented by the Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Art. She was a sister of Mrs. Haru Reichauer of Belmont, Mass., wife of the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin Reichauer.

Obituaries

Joseph W. Kaufman NEW YORK (NYT) — Joseph W. Kaufman, 81, a lawyer and judge who served as a prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II, died Friday of apparent heart failure. In 1947 and 1948, he was the

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RENT AN OFFICE at one of Zurich's most representative locations... RENT A SERVICE (upon request) administration telex factoring accounting FINANCE TRUST ZURICH Klausstrasse 19 CH-8034 Zurich Tel: 57059 ftz

Formerly PVO International, Bonton, New Jersey COMPLETE PROCESS FACILITIES FOR: Edible Oil Division Inedible Oil (Industrial) Division Catalyst Division Refining - Bleaching - Rearrangement, Acidulation - Hydrogenation - Deodorization - Esterification - Transesterification - Ethoxylation - Filtering, Blending - Spray Beading - Flaking - Mfg. of both wet & dry reduced activated catalysts.

Natural Resources Louisiana is endowed with the natural advantages that help industries thrive. Natural gas in abundance, low electrical rates, mild climate and unspoiled natural beauty all combined with a right-to-graft political climate make Louisiana the logical choice for your expansion.

U.S. PARTNERSHIP American Corporation with favored U.S. Tax status is seeking responsible individuals and firms world-wide to participate in a profitable, well tested venture to promote American pharmaceutical, household, apparel, and automotive products proven successful in America as well as in many countries throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Contact Jonathan Bedford, Vice President.

ONLY DELTA FLIES NONSTOPS DAILY TO ATLANTA AND ON TO 80 U.S.A. CITIES Take Delta's Wide-Ride TriStar to Atlanta from London or Frankfurt and, without changing airlines, you can be on your way to cities coast to coast. Delta flies nonstop every day from London to Atlanta, five days a week from Frankfurt.

Medicine

Leeches Are Still Used By Doctors in Europe

By Lawrence K. Altman, M.D.

MAINZ, West Germany — The leeches in the drugstore window seemed to belong to a scene from ancient medicine...

Some Still Sold

A few pharmacies still sell leeches in the United States, chiefly to people who once lived in Europe where leeches have seemed to be more popular than in America...

Artistic White Elephants

UN Getting Fussier About Gifts From Members

By O.C. Doelling

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations is looking its gift horses in the mouth and telling its 154 members to stop sending works of art...

UN guardians of the arts are less likely to go along so readily with another proposed contribution, a big Soviet painting depicting war and peace in Europe...

Society

Maxim's Tosses a Bash For 50-Year Customers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The age range was 70 to 90. The other guests were to have been a habitué of Maxim's for half a century...

Films in Paris

Redford Widens His Acting Range in 'Brubaker'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Clarence Darrow believed that every judge should serve a week or two in jail each year to learn what the prison sentences he hands down really mean...

ance in "Brubaker" hints of long-hidden histrionic capacities.

provement, but he is hostile to the plan, behaving so annoyingly that he is ordered to get out of the auto and is left on the roadside...

Opera in Italy

A Memorable 'Tristan'

By William Weaver

VENICE — Venice was one of Wagner's favorite cities, and to judge by the sold-out houses for his "Tristan and Isolde" at the Teatro La Fenice here...

Castle in Kent Going Public

Restored

LONDON — A showplace castle in southern England, complete with moat, battlements and statutory ghost, is going commercial to help pay its electricity bills...

PARIS AMUSEMENTS CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

LE PETIT CARUSO OPERA & BROADWAY OPERETTAS

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

IN ENGLISH: MONTE CARLO - ST GERMAIN STUDIO

HOUSTON TEXAS UN FILM DE FRANÇOIS REICHENBACH



"Here's my special offer: How to become a millionaire!"

It's easy to participate: Please send us the order coupon - or if missing - a letter. Attach payment for the tickets you want, using either cash by registered airmail-postage, international postal order, personal cheque or travellers cheque...

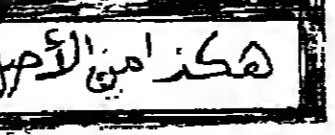
This extraordinary chance and others are offered to you by the government controlled NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY.

The maximum Super-Jackpot alone comes to 2 million DM.

The prize-money is paid in DM, one of the strongest currencies in the world. The lottery runs over a period of 6 months - one class per month...

Order Coupon form with fields for Name, Address, and a table of ticket prices in DM, \$, and £.

The 66th NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY begins April 3rd, 1981 and runs to September 28th, 1981. Secure your chance to win now! Mail your coupon today!



Society's Tosses a Year Custom... Maxims' one case to the Belle... Maxims' and a so-called... Maxims' and a so-called...

Opera in Italy... norable 'This... Maxims' and a so-called... Maxims' and a so-called...

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Dart & Kraft, Hobart Announce Merger Plan... GLENVIEW, Ill. — Dart & Kraft Inc. and Hobart Corp. say they have agreed to merge...

Canada, Chrysler Reach Agreement on Loans... OTTAWA — Industry Minister Herb Gray said Tuesday that the Canadian government has agreed to guarantee 150 million Canadian dollars in loans...

Shell Group Cites Argentine Offshore Find... BUENOS AIRES — A group of Royal Dutch Shell subsidiaries has announced it has found a good offshore structure at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan...

Volvo Seen Seeking Japanese Joint Venture... TOKYO — AB Volvo has proposed joint development of a military jet engine for trainer jets to three major Japanese engine builders...

U.K. Unable to Identify Dunlop Shareholders... LONDON — Trade Department investigators report that they are unable to establish whether large acquisitions of shares in Dunlop Holdings...

ABB Sees 5.1-Billion-DM Consolidated Sales... MUNICH — Messerschmitt-Böckler-Blohm expects consolidated sales this year of 5.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.7 billion) after unsuccessful bids for 4.3 billion DM in 1980...

Siemens Facing Bribery Charges Abroad... MUNICH — Around the world, Siemens, the Munich-based electronics giant, has been snapping up big contracts for years...

ITT Mentioned... The firms are letter-box companies — they have no office, only an address in Liechtenstein — and Mr. Winter alone had the power to withdraw funds from their bank accounts...

Bernhard Plettner, chairman of the company's supervisory board, said in an interview that Siemens delegates much authority to employees on the spot in a foreign land...

Companies based in West Germany have something extra going for them when it comes to payoffs. If a payoff is made outside West Germany, the company can consider it a legal and tax-deductible business expense.

West German Finance Ministry officials refused requests for interviews on the subject. In response to written questions, Rolf Boehme, an official at the ministry, takes the position that it often cannot tell whether a tax-deductible payment is a bribe because the payment is frequently channeled through an agent or a consultant.

Austrian investigators say they have been tracking down pay-

Dollar Falls As Traders Grow Leery

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped sharply late Tuesday after taking a beating in similarly nervous European markets.

Gold prices rose in Europe, reaching \$304.25 an ounce in London compared with \$490 in Monday's close and \$500.50 in Zurich, up from \$490.50 the previous day.

One analyst said it was an "inevitable" technical reaction to sharp gains by the U.S. currency over the last six trading days, rather than an indication of a long-term reversal of the recent trend.

Dealers said the decision of some speculators to take profits in advance of President Reagan's address Wednesday night and a meeting of the West German central bank Thursday had helped push down the dollar.

The dollar was quoted in New York at 2.1765 Deutsche marks, two pence below its midday quote and compared with Friday's 2.2187 DM close. Dealers said the extreme volatility of the market, which saw the dollar fall more than 7 pence from Monday's Frankfurt fix of 2.2595 DM, had made many operators feel it was too risky to do business.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed around 2.2020 DM after 2.1910 at the fix, but was off from highs of around 2.2350 DM, dealers said. Turnover was described as moderate to heavy, and most dealers said there were periods of considerable turbulence.

Domestic bond market rates in Frankfurt hardened Tuesday with a new series of 12-year federal savings bonds on sale yielding 9.8 percent. At the same time, the West German railways has tapped the domestic bond market with five, seven, eight and 10-year promissory notes, all yielding 10.05 percent, market sources said.

When Mr. Thahir died in 1976, a legal battle erupted in a Singapore court over who should get money deposited in personal accounts in Singapore. The funds include \$4 million Deutsche marks (\$24 million) and \$1.2 million.

The fight for the bank accounts pits Karim Thahir, who says she is Mr. Thahir's second wife, against two sons of Mr. Thahir by a first wife, and against Pertamina. In a statement of claim filed in court, Pertamina charges that the funds were in whole or in part the proceeds of bribes and/or secret commissions.

The money was paid, Pertamina charges, by Siemens and by Klockner Industrie, another West German concern, in return for favored treatment on contracts for the Krakatau steel mill. Siemens won contracts to build power plants and a power-distribution system for the mill, and Klockner got awards to build a dock and conveyor-belt system. Pertamina says Mr. Thahir never made more than \$9,000 a year in legal wages.

Diamond Prices Fall, De Beers Cuts Supply

NEW YORK — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the South African company that controls 85 percent of the world's uncut diamonds, is sharply reducing supplies as prices continue to drop.

In the past year, economic slowdowns and rising interest rates have reduced the lure of hard assets and increased the appeal of interest-bearing assets. As a result, the price quoted by New York dealers for a D-flawless, one-cut diamond, the top-grade investment stone, has slumped 17 percent in the last three months to about \$45,000 from about \$54,000. These stones peaked at about \$63,000 last March.

New York dealers say De Beers notified them that their February diamond supply will be cut 60 percent from the January level. Dealers also said De Beers will cut supplies to Antwerp by 50 percent and to Tel Aviv by 80 percent.

Through its London marketing arm — the Central Selling Organization — De Beers holds 10 "rights" a year. At a sight, dealers are given plain paper boxes of rough stones to examine in private rooms. New York dealers expect a drop-off in attendance at February's sight, which began Monday in London.

"We aren't recession-proof," says a spokesman for De Beers' selling organization. "Diamond sales are affected in times of recession as anyone else is." He says the downturn of recent months is "rather untypical," but he declines to comment on the widespread reports of February supply cuts.

De Beers tries to assure diamond buyers of price stability by supporting the market during slack periods. It last supported the market in 1974.

Only the top 1 percent of the world's diamonds qualify as investment stones, which usually are sold unmounted; the rest are used in jewelry or for industrial purposes.

Although some of the smaller, lower-grade investment stones and certain jewelry diamonds have not dropped in price, the general downturn has been reflected in De Beers' revenue. In the second half of 1980, its marketing organization had revenue of \$1.6 billion, down 26 percent from \$1.7 billion in the first six months. For all of 1980, however, revenue totaled \$2.72 billion, up from \$2.6 billion in 1979.

Because of the flagging business, De Beers plans to step up advertising of diamond jewelry. This year, De Beers will spend \$20 million on its U.S. advertising campaign, which proclaims that "a diamond is forever." That is up from \$14 million in 1980.

Notwithstanding, "the mood isn't good" on 47th Street, the diamond and jewelry district in Manhattan, says Hertzky Hasenfeld, vice president of Hertzky-Stein, cutters and dealers.

"There's been very little volume in the last couple of months," he says. Another investment diamond dealer says his sales have dropped 25 percent to 30 percent in the last four months.

U.S. Aims to Cut Export Barriers

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, moving to speed up a drive to eliminate government obstacles to exports, aims to press for relaxation of the following trade hindrances:

A kind of double taxation of U.S. citizens working abroad, who are hit by the host country's tax collectors and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Antitrust and banking laws that prevent U.S. companies and financial institutions from banding together in foreign sales activities.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which puts U.S. companies at a disadvantage with rigorous controls over commissions paid to foreign representatives and stiff penalties for violations.

At a White House meeting last Thursday of the Trade Policy Committee, which is headed by Bill Brock, the U.S. trade representative, it was decided that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige will take the lead in the legislative campaign to open the door to the foreign-sales groupings of U.S. enterprises.

This division of authority worked out in the early strategy session illustrates the way efforts are being made to reduce the almost inevitable interagency frictions. When the same legislative proposals came up last year, the former trade representative, Reubin Askew, and the former commerce secretary, Philip Klutznick, both sought leading roles, and failed to coordinate their efforts.

A Central Clearinghouse "Mr. Brock is re-establishing the trade office as a central clearinghouse for trade issues," said Howard Weisberg, director of international trade policy at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "Rather than act as an advocate, he is the coordinator."

Much of the way the trade team functions will depend on the chemistry between Mr. Brock and Mr. Baldrige. From reports so far, the chemistry is good. Both are from the moderate wing of the Republican party. Mr. Brock, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Baldrige, a former business executive from Connecticut, had been a supporter of Vice President Bush.

"I think the team is shaping up very well," said Alan W. Wolff, a former deputy U.S. trade representative. "You have to understand domestic forces and work with the Congress. Brock qualifies on both counts."

A key Congressional staffer who follows trade issues added: "Brock has grasped the immediate issues. I think he'll be much clearer in the signals he gives to other countries. There will be more of an America-first approach. But I don't think there will be any change in basic liberal trade philosophy."

EEC Asks U.S. to Cut Interest-Rate Gap

BONN — European finance ministers have urged the United States to help reduce the broad gap between U.S. interest rates and those in Europe. They said that the substantially higher U.S. rates were the major reason for the dollar's recent steep climb against European currencies.

Meeting in Brussels, the EEC ministers said Monday they had agreed to ask French Finance Minister Rene Monory to explain their position to U.S. officials later this week at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee in Washington.

The decision to seek a narrowing between European and U.S. interest rates is understood to be the result of an effort by West Germany, which is seeking support from its Western trading partners, including the United States, for a coordinated reduction of interest rates.

A top West German official said that such a reduction would help stem the decline of the Deutsche mark.

The mark, in particular, has come under increasing pressure as investors move into dollars to take advantage of the high yields available in dollar-denominated assets.

Officials at the Bundesbank, however, reportedly are skeptical of the chances for a coordinated reduction in interest rates, underlining the disagreement among top economic policymakers over how to aid the mark.

And there are indications that the Bundesbank may soon act on its own, raising key interest rates to offset the higher rates that have resulted from U.S. credit-tightening.

Such a decision would likely meet with strong objections from Bonn, where government policymakers fear tighter credit would lead Western countries to lower interest rates by equal amounts. Another would be to propose that rates be reduced by varying amounts, according to the needs of the countries. A third would be to recommend a reduction of rates to a common level.

Bundesbank Skepticism He said West German delegates had broached the issue at the Feb. 9 meeting in Switzerland of the Bank for International Settlements. Further talks, bilateral and multilateral, are scheduled.

Bundesbank officials reportedly are skeptical that Washington or Paris can be persuaded to depart soon from their anti-inflationary course, which includes high interest rates. Only in Britain is there considered a likelihood of lower rates.

Oil Stocks, Kodak Results Push Dow Average Higher

NEW YORK — Strength in the oil group and a good earnings report from Eastman Kodak pushed the Dow Jones industrial average higher Tuesday as trading continued moderate on the New York Stock Exchange.

Although the average rose, a few more stocks declined than advanced. Analysts said that showed the market continues to tread water waiting for President Reagan's economic policy message Wednesday night. Analysts said most of the program is now known, but the big question is how Congress will react.

The industrial average rose 8.11 to 999.68 as turnover quickened to 38 million shares from 33.4 million Friday.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that industrial production in January rose a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent. The increase followed a rise of 1 percent in December and a 1.7 percent increase in November.

The credit market rallied on the possibility that the Federal Reserve may be allowing a further decline in interest rates, dealers said. But some analysts said after seeing the industrial production figures that a change in Fed policy was unlikely.

The early optimism was triggered when New York Federal Reserve Bank arranged a \$1 billion customer repurchase agreement which federal funds were at 10 1/2 percent.

Dealers had noted that while the action does not directly add reserves to the system, in recent months Fed action on behalf of customers has often signaled a change in Fed policy.

After the Fed's action, the Treasury (2 1/2 of 2010 rose to 99 from 98 1/2 earlier while the yield on the 91-day bill fell to 15.01-14.97 percent from 15.12-08 percent earlier and an average 15.464 percent at Friday's auction.

In the auto sector, General Motors said it will offer cash rebates of \$500 to \$700 to buyers of its small and mid-sized cars, beginning Feb. 18. Ford Motor said it will give rebates of up to 10 percent of the base retail price to buyers of selected 1981 cars from Feb. 19 through March 21. And American Motors said it is extending its 10 percent rollback of base list prices until March 15 from Feb. 20.

In trading, Texaco was higher in heavy turnover.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., West Germany, and Yen.

International Diamond Sales... Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increases in value.

THE KYOWA BANK, LTD. Bahrain Representative Office... Chief Representative: Shuichi Tsujii... 4th Floor, Part 4, Manama Centre, Government Road, P.O. Box 20590, Manama, State of Bahrain. Tel: 259603 Telex: 8684 KYOWA BN

Head Office: 1-2, Otomachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 03-287-2111 Telex: J24275 Overseas Office: London, New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, Sao Paulo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seoul, Hong Kong, Sydney Overseas Subsidiaries: Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd; The Kyowa Bank of California

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE stock closing prices for Feb 17, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 17-month stock, 13-month stock, and 15-month stock.

Table of NYSE stock closing prices for Feb 17, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 15-month stock and 13-month stock.

BIG OIL DOES IT MEAN BIG PROFITS?

Decontrol of U.S. oil prices means wrong advice for many. Stocks of integrated oil companies have been the best performers on Wall Street since the past 18 months. Now that President Reagan has moved his economic...

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH logo and address: 1012 P.O. AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS. Phone: (31) 20-25 04 77. Telex: 18233.

Form with fields for NAME, ADDRESS, and PHONE.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including symbols like HUNT, HUNT, HUNT, etc.

IC Industries report. Despite recession, a record year in 1980. Sales topped \$4 billion. And income per share jumped 134 percent to \$6.02. Includes a bar chart showing sales and revenues from 1979 to 1980.

IC Industries Growth by design. Over the last dozen years IC Industries has been growing by design. Acquiring both consumer and commercial product companies with consistent growth potential.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including symbols like HUNT, HUNT, HUNT, etc.

Central Spiker Manufacturing. The CSM group continues to grow. Once again, the rise in profits for the current financial year remains in line with expectations. Shareholders are being offered an increased dividend of 2.00 guilders per annum...

Tokyo Exchange table listing various stocks and their prices.

European Gold Markets table showing gold prices in London, Zurich, and other locations.

Gold Options table showing prices for various gold options.

Valuers White Weld S.A. advertisement with contact information and services.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. advertisement.

Handwritten Arabic text: مركز العمل

سنة ١٤٠١ هـ

Insider Case Shocks, Puzzles Investment Banking Community in U.S.

By Karen W. Arcenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two young graduates of the Harvard Business School, both successfully employed in lucrative careers in investment banking, are accused of plotting those careers and their reputations in an illegal scheme that yielded a few hundred thousand dollars.

This is the first major criminal case involving the misuse of confidential information to be brought against investment bankers. It demonstrates how easy it is for a disgraced insider to breach even the most fastidious security precautions on Wall Street.

The charges puzzle friends and other associates of Adrian Antoniu, 34, and Edmond Jacques Courtois Jr., 33. The government

accuses the pair of relaying confidential information about mergers being worked on by their former investment banking firms, Morgan Stanley and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, to outside associates who used it to profit in the market.

The basis for the charges originated with the New York Stock Exchange, which detected unusual trading patterns in some stocks over several years. The exchange

turned the case over to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which drew in the U.S. attorney's office. The two agencies spent more than two years pursuing the case, which has produced indictments by a grand jury.

Mr. Antoniu, who has pleaded guilty to reduced charges in the case, has not explained why he did what he did. But reached by phone

in Milan, where he has been working with the executive search firm Egon Zehnder International, Mr. Antoniu said, "This case is not something unique."

"I'm not saying I'm not guilty, because I've already pleaded guilty," he said in a low voice. "I've done everything in my power to end it all. But anyone familiar with the securities markets knows these circumstances are not uncommon."

Mr. Courtois is living in Bogota and could not be reached for comment. Witnesses have been issued for his arrest and that of two other defendants, Franklin Carniol and Constantine Spyropoulos.

Mr. Antoniu's case has been separated from that against the four others, James Mitchell Newman has pleaded not guilty. He

was released without bail but was asked to turn in his passport until the trial is finished.

Although U.S. capital markets have a reputation for vigilant defense against fraud, Wall Street executives have for many years been plagued by the fact that, by the time most mergers are announced, the news has already leaked into the marketplace.

Those problems in the apparent misuse of inside information, which leave some investors at a disadvantage, have spurred the NYSE, the SEC and the U.S. attorney's office to pursue the leaks.

Government officials say this case is only part of a much larger investigation that they expect to lead to other indictments.

The two young investment bankers who allegedly were at the center of the conspiracy seemed very much in control of their destinies. In less than a decade, one had moved from poverty to Park Avenue. The other had wealth and society behind him.

Mr. Antoniu was the only child of a well-to-do Romanian family who fled their country and arrived in New York as penniless, non-English-speaking immigrants in the mid-1960s. Less than a month later, Mr. Antoniu's father died of

a heart attack. The son had to work to support himself and his mother and pay for his schooling.

Despite the language barrier and other difficulties, he won a scholarship to New York University, where he studied engineering, and from there went to the Harvard Business School. Along the way he worked, sometimes at one job and sometimes at two. He was a sales clerk at Tiffany's and an engineer at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Upon his graduation from Harvard in 1972, Mr. Antoniu stood out as one of outstanding men of his class. Friends uniformly describe him as charming, animated and fun to be around. Of 254 business school graduates who applied to Morgan Stanley, Mr. Antoniu was one of 14 who joined.

Merger Data
In investment banking, being chosen to work at Morgan Stanley is viewed as a plum, but the first year there, as at many other investment banking houses, is very much a grind, with long hours of numbers to analyze. Friends of Mr. Antoniu said he expressed feelings of frustration that he could not make money faster and be more of a star at the firm.

The government indictments al-

lege that in 1974 Mr. Antoniu began to provide information about prospective mergers he was working on to three associates outside the firm, Mr. Newman, Mr. Carniol and Mr. Spyropoulos. A year later, when Mr. Antoniu moved to another firm, Kuhn Loeb, he allegedly convinced Mr. Courtois to continue to give him information about prospective mergers handled by Morgan Stanley.

Mr. Courtois had joined Morgan Stanley's corporate finance department from the Harvard Business School at the same time as Mr. Antoniu. The firm says the two probably worked together on assignments in their early years. According to the indictments, Mr. Courtois dealt only with Mr. Antoniu and not with the other three men.

Mr. Newman, Mr. Spyropoulos and Mr. Antoniu had all been engineering students at NYU. Mr. Antoniu had known Mr. Carniol at least since 1974 and 1977 these associates allegedly used secret accounts at banks in Switzerland, Luxembourg and Bermuda to buy stock in the target companies in anticipation of sharp price increases once the mergers were announced. Not all of the transactions resulted in mergers, but the

five men allegedly shared profits totaling about \$600,000.

Mr. Carniol is living in Belgium. Mr. Spyropoulos, a Greek citizen lives in Greece.

Three years after Mr. Antoniu joined Morgan Stanley, the firm encouraged him to move elsewhere. He left for Kuhn Loeb, another old-line investment banking house, which later merged with Lehman Brothers.

Mr. Courtois is the son of a prominent Montreal lawyer who served on the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia and more than a dozen other major Canadian concerns.

A graduate of Lower Canada College, one of the elite prep schools in Montreal, he earned a degree in philosophy from Oxford University before entering Harvard Business School. He spent several summers working in financial institutions — including Ste Generale de Banque in Brussels, Eagle Star Insurance in London and Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York — before joining Morgan Stanley in 1972.

He moved ahead on a fast track, becoming a vice president in 1977. When he announced that he was leaving in 1979 to supervise his investments more closely, partners at the firm and clients voiced disappointment at seeing him go. Even now, Morgan partners say they have difficulty believing the charges.

One of the ironies of the case is that so much of the activity should have emanated from Morgan Stanley. The firm is generally regarded as having some of the tightest security measures on Wall Street, a point reaffirmed by government investigators, who praised Morgan for its cooperation.

Morgan's merger and acquisition department is physically separated from the rest of the firm, and it periodically conducts an electronic check on its phones to make sure they are not tapped. Projects carry code names and employees working on them are forbidden to discuss their work in elevators, halls, the company cafeteria or any place other than specific working rooms. Junior employees are not privy to any deals other than those on which they are working. As an officer of the firm, Mr. Courtois had greater access to merger information than Mr. Antoniu.

John C. Evans, a managing director, said, "What we've realized is that, if you've got a clever crook in your midst, there is not much you can do about it."

Battle for Abitibi Intensifies in Canada

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The Pathy family Montreal won a round Monday in the battle for control of Abitibi, the Pathy's shipping company, Federal Commerce & Navigation Ltd., announced the purchase of two blocks of Abitibi stock for 67.7 million Canadian dollars (\$56.2 million).

The purchases increased the family's ownership in Abitibi, the world's largest producer of pulp, to about 21 percent, a 9 percent stake in the large stockholder.

Olympia & York Investments Ltd., owned by the Reichmann family of Toronto, is also trying to increase its stake in Abitibi.

Series of Bids
The Ontario Securities Commission was holding a hearing in Toronto Tuesday at which interested parties were to be invited to discuss whether minority Abitibi shareholders are being treated fairly in the takeover struggle.

The first in a series of bids came Jan. 29 when Federal Commerce & Navigation announced an offer for 8 percent of Abitibi stock for 27.50 Canadian dollars a share.

On Feb. 9, Olympia & York, which held 9.8 percent of Abitibi stock, bid for 6.7 million shares at Canadian dollars. That would give it a controlling 40.6 percent interest in the forest products company, assuming conversion of preferred shares and exercise of options. The next day, Federal Commerce withdrew its offer.

12% More Acquired
Olympia & York Investments is investment arm of Olympia & York Developments, Canada's largest real estate development concern.

On Monday, Consolidated-

Bathurst Inc. of Montreal said it had sold its Abitibi holding of about 9 percent to Federal Commerce. The price was disclosed to be 28 Canadian dollars a share.

Also Monday, Federal Commerce said it had bought 600,000 Abitibi shares, or about 3 percent of the total outstanding, at 28 dollars from Caisse de Depot et Placement du Quebec, the agency that invests the pension funds of the province's employees.

And Abitibi-Price directors recommended against accepting the Olympia & York offer, which they described as "too low, having regard to premiums paid on comparable acquisitions of control."

The directors said they would not tender their own shares, which amount to less than 1 percent of the outstanding stock.

West Fraser Timber
They added in a letter to shareholders that earnings this year are likely to exceed 1979's record of 146 million Canadian dollars, or 5.62 a share. Earnings declined in 1980 to 83.8 million dollars, or 3.94 a share.

Another holder of a major block of Abitibi stock — West Fraser Timber Co. of Vancouver, which owns about 13 percent — has remained silent about its intentions.

The battle for Abitibi is between two wealthy and publicity-shy families. The Reichmanns control more than 3 billion Canadian dollars in assets. In addition to owning Olympia & York Developments, they have recently taken major positions in Brimco Ltd., a major natural resources company, and Royal Trustco Ltd., parent of Canada's largest trust company group. They also own the British-based English Property Corp.

The Pathy's Federal Commerce & Navigation is much smaller than

Japanese Account Shifts into \$2.8 Billion Deficit

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's current account in January swung into a \$2.8 billion deficit, the second largest ever, after a \$1.18 billion surplus in December, the Finance Ministry's preliminary figures showed Tuesday.

But last month's deficit, reflecting a deteriorating trade balance, is substantially narrower than the \$3.37 billion deficit in January 1980, the widest on record. The current account includes exports and imports as well as "invisible" items such as finance charges and

balance includes both short-term and long-term flows of capital.

However, it was accompanied by a deficit in Japan's visible trade amounting to \$1.46 billion, despite a 34 percent rise in exports that outstripped a 16 percent increase in imports. There was a visible trade surplus of \$2.4 billion in December.

The January long-term capital account improved substantially from December, producing a record \$1.46 billion surplus, due mainly to sizeable inflows of foreign investment in Japanese stocks and bonds, officials said.

Net inflows of securities investments by nonresident investors totaled a record \$2.63 billion in January, the officials said. This compares with a net December inflow of \$586 million.

Japan had a \$50-million deficit in its overall balance of payments in January following a surplus in the previous two months. The January deficit was far narrower than the deficit of \$2.22 billion in the earlier month. The overall

(Continued on Page 10)

Tokyo Exchange

European Gold

Gold Options

Electric

Values

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

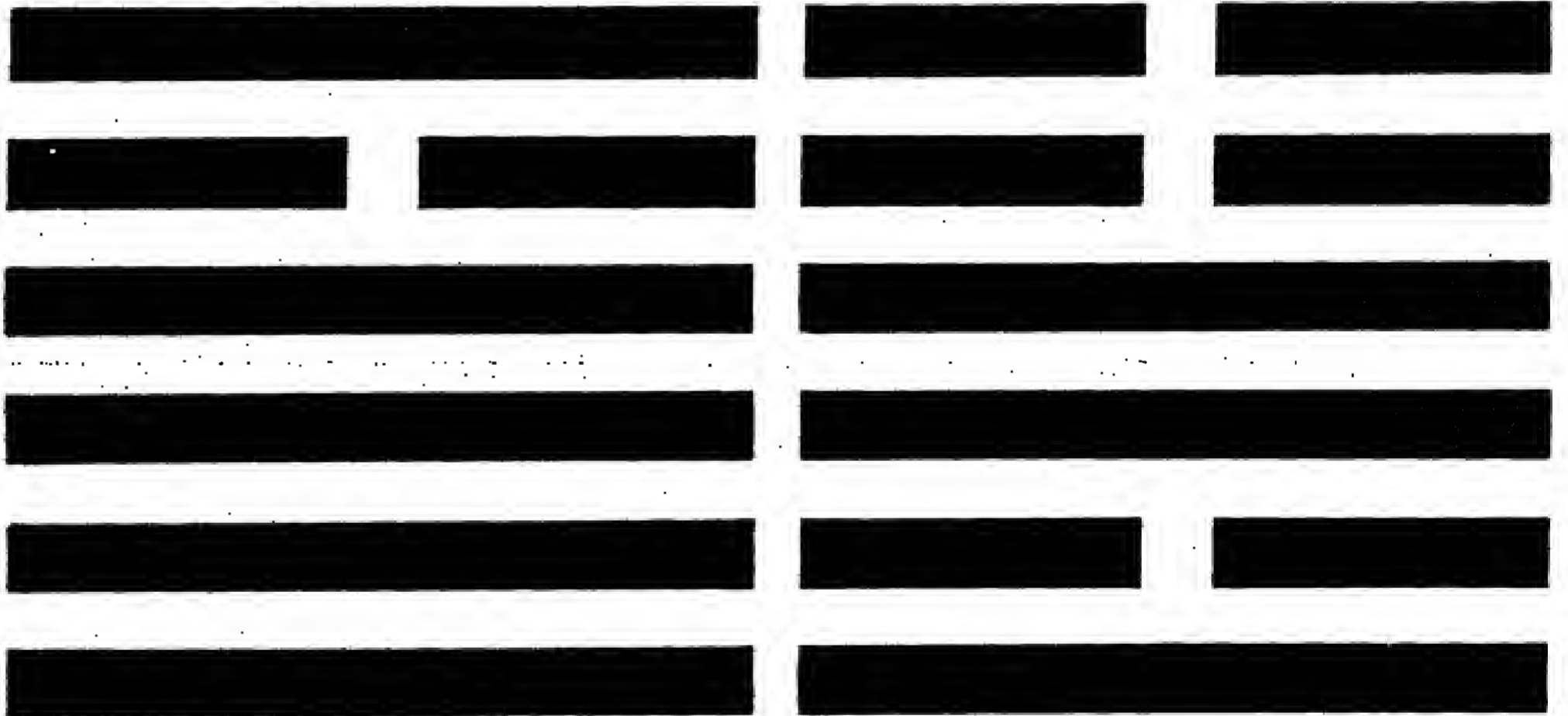
Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

BCI NOW IN PEKING TOO



Exagram n. 14
Symbol of Great Possession

Exagram n. 55
Symbol of Prosperity

From the I CHING or "Book of Changes" which consists of 64 exagrams devised by the first Chinese Sage Fu Hsi (B.C. 3322) and to which explanations were added also by Confucius (B.C. 550-478)

BCI, a major Italian bank with offices and affiliates in 56 countries on the five continents, is the first Italian financial institution to open a Representative Office in the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Aldo Morante, our representative in Beijing (Peking), Beijing Hotel, room 1724, telephone 552231 ext. 1724/9076, telex 22300 ISIRI CN (for BCI Peking) and the International dept. of Banca Commerciale Italiana Head Office, Milan (telex 310080 - 320350 BCI HO I, telephone 02/88501) can help you find the right solution to your problems in approaching the Chinese market. Just contact them.

The opening in Beijing enhances the prospects of the recent cooperation agreement between BCI and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, a public body concerned with the promotion of joint-ventures with foreign firms and with the acquisition of advanced technology.

BCI operates in almost every financial market in the world. In the Far Eastern area BCI is present directly in Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney and through affiliations in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Jakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Manila and Seoul.



Banca Commerciale Italiana

CORUM
An authentic Swiss ingot 999.99 pure gold in your watch.

Patent.

Les Spécialités de
CORUM
Maîtres Artisans d'Horlogerie

Un elegant, 18 ct. solid gold watch case frames a 15 g ingot - 10 g or 5 g for a lady - issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Les Spécialités, an unprecedented collection of distinctive models, created by CORUM's master craftsmen.

At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to CORUM, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

Handwritten text in a circle at the top of the page.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for February 17, 1981, including various contracts and their prices.

Table of U.S. commodity prices for February 17, 1981, including items like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table of international commodity prices for February 17, 1981, including various international markets.

Table of cash prices for February 17, 1981, including various commodities and their current market values.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Table of NYSE most active stocks for February 17, 1981.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones averages for February 17, 1981.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors indices for February 17, 1981.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index data for February 17, 1981.

Mid-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of mid-lot trading data for February 17, 1981.

American Most Actives

Table of American most active stocks for February 17, 1981.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index data for February 17, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data for February 17, 1981.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen market data for February 17, 1981.

Swiss Franc

Table of Swiss Franc market data for February 17, 1981.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for February 17, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market data for February 17, 1981.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for February 17, 1981.

Canadian Stocks

Table of Canadian stock prices for February 17, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock prices for February 17, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian index data for February 17, 1981.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures prices for February 17, 1981.

Coffee

Table of coffee market data for February 17, 1981.

Cocoa

Table of cocoa market data for February 17, 1981.

Sugar

Table of sugar market data for February 17, 1981.

Cotton

Table of cotton market data for February 17, 1981.

Wool

Table of wool market data for February 17, 1981.

Grain

Table of grain market data for February 17, 1981.

Oil

Table of oil market data for February 17, 1981.

Metals

Table of metals market data for February 17, 1981.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for February 17, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes for February 17, 1981.

Dividends

Table of dividend data for February 17, 1981.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Tuesday's new highs and lows for February 17, 1981.

Company Reports

Table of company reports for February 17, 1981.

United States

Table of United States market data for February 17, 1981.

Eastern

Table of Eastern market data for February 17, 1981.

Southwest

Table of Southwest market data for February 17, 1981.

Northwest

Table of Northwest market data for February 17, 1981.

A Correction

A correction notice regarding the Saint Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson, Rhone-Poulenc and Imperial reported in IHT of February 17 as turnover were incorrect. The figures shown were portfolio revenues.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for February 17, 1981, listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Water Show

Advertisement for a water show in New Jersey, Missouri, and California, featuring Lonestar U.S. #1 in cement.

ating Rate Note

Additional information regarding advertising rates and contact details.

Disclaimer text regarding the accuracy of the data and the responsibility of the publisher.

Advertisement for The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising, featuring the Herald Tribune logo.

U.S. Women's Sports Group Fights for Life

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "We may die," said Ann Uhr, executive director of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. "But we are not going to roll over and play dead. The fight has become very one-sided, but we are not giving up."

It has been a month since a series of actions taken at an annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Miami abruptly signaled an end to the AIAW's control of women's intercollegiate sports. While the athletic world views the pros and cons of those actions with less than unanimity, there is general agreement that their effect on college sports for women will be profound.

Midwife and Wet Nurse

To the AIAW, the 10-year-old organization that served midwife and wet nurse during the birth and infancy of dramatic expansion in women's athletics, the entry of the powerful NCAA into women's college athletics means fundamental change in their character.

Wholesale Defections

NCAA rules, they note, allow greater flexibility in retaining their present off-campus visits. For example, whereas AIAW rules do not, making it likely that institutions going the NCAA route will attract the top athletes. Essentially, they say, there is the likelihood of wholesale defections to the NCAA by the AIAW's 960 member institutions.

"What we have is a multiple rules system," said Donna Lopiano, director of women's athletics at the University of Texas and president of the AIAW. "It's created chaos and it's thrown most of our women's athletic directors into panic."

"We fully intend to explore all possible actions, including legal means, to protect the competitive integrity of our programs," said Lopiano. All member institutions have been reminded that they remain under AIAW rules. Violations will mean imposition of sanctions this year, not next, she said, just in case anyone's thinking a jump to the NCAA next year means the equivalent of a blank check from the AIAW now.

The association will continue to offer its 40 championship events.

Lee Morrison, associate director for women's sports at Virginia's James Madison University, thinks it will probably be a year or so before AIAW feels the full impact of the NCAA actions.

Fence-Sitters

"I think a lot of schools will choose to follow AIAW regulations for the next couple of years just to see what is happening," she said. "They will sit on the fence for a while to see which way to jump."

"But there are many of us who have said we think this will diminish the AIAW. It could mean the demise of the AIAW. That would be unfortunate, because I think we have been a positive influence on the athletic scene. We have offered some alternative options for women's athletics, for nonrevenue sports and for men's athletics that will not be possible if the NCAA is running a monopoly."

Says Christine Grant, women's athletic director at the University of Iowa: "There is no question that the NCAA action will have a profound effect on the future of women's athletics and on the continuation of AIAW. And, she adds, "we do not even have a preliminary assessment as to the damage that has been done."

"I did think this organization had an alternative approach to intercollegiate athletics, and it was one that should have survived. It was one that faculties could have supported. It was financially sound and it was philosophically reasonable. It protected the rights of the student athletes."

"This could have been such a good time for reforms, with all the scandals, bogus transcripts, recruiting violations and point-shaving. But now that the NCAA is moving full steam ahead into women's athletics there will be no impetus for change."

It is ironic, said Sharon Taylor, associate director of athletics at Pennsylvania's Lock Haven State College, that the AIAW came into being, in part, because the NCAA did not offer championship programs in women's sports during the early 1970s, when the women's sports movement was just getting off the ground.

During the early and mid-1970s, she said, as Title IX was mandating increased opportunities for women in sports, it was the AIAW that was promoting the cause of women athletes, frequently in direct opposition to the policies of the NCAA.

"How can the NCAA speak with any credibility for the women's programs?" she asks.

Contracts: "Null and Void" A field hockey coach, Taylor said she has informed all of her team's opponents for next year that if they are going to recruit players under the NCAA rules, "our contracts will be considered null and void."

Nevertheless, she said, it is likely that only a small group of defections to the NCAA will be sufficient to start a full-scale exodus from AIAW. "All it will take is a small group of people to start doing it," she said, "and everyone else will feel they have to do it to remain competitive."

The NCAA has tentatively scheduled women's national field hockey championships for the third weekend of November, with regional play the preceding weekend. Volleyball national championships will be Dec. 18-19 and cross country is tentatively set for Nov. 23.

Ruth Berkley, director of women's championships for the NCAA, says she's totally committed to the NCAA women's programs, which she describes as in the best interests of women's athletics.

"I don't believe in having separate programs on the basis of sex," she said. "Men and women can function together in other areas. There is no reason why they can't do it in sports."

Tom Blackburn, dean of Swarthmore College, says, "I share with many others the sense that we do need a single enlightened governing agency to monitor intercollegiate athletics."

Blackburn, a supporter of AIAW, questions whether the NCAA fits that role. "AIAW seemed to be building the kind of athletic program that might not suffer from the same mistakes the men have gotten into," he said.

"It offered unique opportunities for women to gain experience in leadership in athletics. But it will be difficult for AIAW to continue in its present shape for long."

"The NCAA has greater financial resources and greater control of media exposure. If significant numbers of institutions opt to go into the NCAA championships and apply for membership, it will be very difficult for AIAW to sponsor any championships at all."

The Soccer Scene Good, Bad and Otherwise

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Which would you like first? The good news, the bad or the other?

The good is truly heartwarming to this columnist — the return to international soccer of a Brazilian once seemingly crippled before his prime.

The bad news is, alas, horrendous on two levels: hysteria and death in Greece and the corrupting of young minds in Italy.

The other? Let's get that out of the way as a kickoff. The European half of the 1982 World Cup qualifying rounds awakens from midwinter slumber with a double spot of Cypriot-bashing.

Cyprus, having leaked 18 goals in four defeats, visits Brussels Wednesday, then Groningen, in the Netherlands, Sunday. In the first match, Belgium will demand that strikers Erwin Vandenberghe and Jan Ceulemans, treble their two-goal output in Nicolas before Christmas and at least give a flourish to their nation's door but definite march toward the finals.

And even Holland, without a World Cup victory so far, fared having sacked its manager, now expects that the players who so abjectly failed Jan Zwartkruis will now trash the inexperienced Cyrillus. They probably will, but after the seven goals France put into the Cyprus net, and the six from Ere, it will not amount to much.

Sound of Silence Yet even that will be sweeter than the sound of silence around Greek stadiums last weekend. Greece was mourning the 19 fans crushed to death during a stampede following the Olympiakos-AEK Athens match in Piraeus — senseless killings that are the harrowing sequel to crowd violence on that island after "games."

The implications, the question whether the sport is worth the risk, should dwarf the incongruously-labeled "Greek tragedy" concerning clubs that field South American players on forged documents.

When it comes to cheating, however, Italy is not easily displaced. The ink has yet to dry on the legal cop-out that "elects" 33 players and officials in the 1980 bribery scandal, a judgment apparently hinged on the contention that sporting fraud is not a crime.

But deeper still runs the cesspool of Italian sporting fraud. Now we hear of the cheats of Internazionale of Milan, one club that escaped implication in the bribery furor.

Internazionale has admitted that, from top to bottom, the club conspired to dishonestly defeat Massimo Pellegrini under a false name in an international tournament for 14-year-olds.

Alas, the boy exceeded himself, scoring seven times and thrusting the Italians to victory in the competition. Now there is talk of sacrificial suspension of some club officials, but that is a matter that should not be left to the Italian idea of self-justice.

Today and Tomorrow Apart from the evident stupidity, the depth of this deception has touched the lives not only of Italian school children taught to cheat, but also affects the thinking of youngsters the world over.

Show a child that the game is so important that dishonesty is respectable and you have tomorrow's cheats and liars on your hands. FIFA, and indeed UEFA with its Italian president, must act now to banish for life the men — not the boys — who have admitted to a shocking debasement of children's ethics.

That game will be at high altitude, where quickness is accentuated and bursting lung power is, for once, secondary. Hence the return of Reinaldo, as demonstrated in the friendly match against Ecuador at 9,000 ft. in Quito, a rehearsal for the reredart air of La Paz.

Reinaldo, at 23 a child of the surgeon's knife, coming again to defy medical odds. To this writer, that score from Quito was a more pleasurable surprise than the headlines that dwarfed it, headlines that anticipated the move of Diego Maradona from Argentinos Juniors to Boca Juniors for \$9 million.

There is no price to be put on the welding of a surgeon's skill, a player's determination not to quit and a nation's abiding love of a game.

Howe's No. 9 Retired Again

HARTFORD, Conn. — A second National Hockey League team is retiring Gordie Howe's No. 9.

But Howe says that what will make Wednesday's ceremony unique is that it's being done by the Hartford Whalers — the only NHL team he and his sons, Marty and Mark, skated for as teammates. "This is where it happened," Howe said Monday. "This is where I got to play with the two kids."

Mark, 25, is a standout defender for the Whalers. Marty, a 26-year-old defenseman, is currently playing with the Whaler farm team in the American Hockey League.

When Howe retired from the Whalers in 1980 after three seasons, it was the second time he had called it quits. He had retired in 1971 after 25 years with the Detroit Red Wings, the first team to retire his number.

Howe holds several NHL records, including most seasons, 26; most games, 1,767; most points, 1,850 and most assists, 1,049.

NHL Leaders

NEW YORK TIMES (BASED ON LEAGUE SCORING THROUGH SUNDAY'S GAMES)

Player	G	A	Pts
Dennis Eaton	27	37	64
Steve Yast	27	57	84
Shane Latta	23	48	71
Eric Redden	22	39	61
Mark Messier	22	34	56
Ray Scoburn	22	34	56
Mark Howe	22	34	56
John Davidson	22	34	56
Paul Coffey	21	49	70

Red Smith The MAPS Mess: Just Whose Scandal Is It?

NEW YORK — "Boxing's Biggest Scandal" was the caption on the front page of the New York Times on Monday. Another piece referred to it as "A \$20 Million-Plus Embezzlement in Boxing."

The alleged embezzlement of \$20 million from a Wells Fargo branch in Beverly Hills, Calif., is a boxing scandal in exactly the same sense that it is a racing scandal when an absconding bank drops his loot playing the roulette.

It is a matter of fact, Smith, the man in MAPS (Muhammad Professional Sports), is being claimed to be a hidden owner of several thoroughbreds. If he had any, he should have been selling them, not buying them, so shouldn't the mess be called a scandal? Or a rock concert scandal, inasmuch as Smith is supposed to have promoted shows in Las Vegas? Or a track and field scandal, for another venture of Smith's?

It is a scandal of any variety, but it is a banking scandal or a computer scandal, if crooks can tap the till for \$21.3 million just by punching keys on a computer, that is indeed scandalous — but boxing is in no way implicated in the theft. The crime is in a stealing of the money, not in squandering it on inflated purses for fighters or blowing it on gin or blondes or the ponies or a dice table in Las Vegas.

These truths ought to be self-evident, but they appear to have escaped many sportswriters and commentators and writers of headlines and editorials. For them and their forebears, the Sweet Science has been a whipping boy for a couple of centuries. It would be inconvenient to have to change their values at this late date.

Typically, the two biggest shows of recent months were described as black eyes for boxing. Individuals who did not describe the Super Bowl mismatch as a black eye for football applied that threadbare term to the fiasco in Las Vegas where Larry Holmes exposed Muhammad Ali as the hollow shell qualified observers had known him to be. They took the same view when Roberto Duran, for reasons still known only to him, surrendered to Sugar Ray Leonard.

That may have been a black eye for Duran or possibly for New Orleans cuisine but not for boxing, unless somebody had arranged for the bout to end as it did — a preposterous suggestion.

Red Smith

All sold his name to MAPS but nobody has implicated him in any bawdy, panky, or would have a hard time, though, defending himself against a charge of stupidity or, at least, stupid carelessness. Now that he can't fight any more, all he has left is his name, which should be worth more than the half-million or so he collected in fees from MAPS.

In the 17 years since he adopted it, Ali's name has come to mean at least as much as Ronald Reagan's or Frank Sinatra's. If his experience with Smith has taught him that it should not be sold for any price, then the price he has paid in embarrassment is cheap.

One reason boxing has always been a whipping boy is that in fiction and films it has always been depicted as cruel and vengeful. Managers are always squalid leeches. Promoters are always scheming. The fighter is always a pigeon off the streets, ripe for plucking.

Parts of the picture are accurate. Because there is big, quick money to be made, boxing does attract thieves. "Was I a street kid?" Billy Conn said when he was light-heavyweight champion of the world. "Hell, I grew up in an alley. I never saw a street till I was 18 years old."

On the other hand, when the great manager, Billy McCarney, was dying he told his son Ray: "I've got this tin box with a lot of paper in it. Don't waste your time trying to collect on it. But you'll find my IOU to Jack Hurley and if you can afford it I'd like for Jack to be paid."

You want a punch in the nose? Hurley asked when Ray McCarney tried to pay the debt.

College Basketball

Rank	Team	Points	Rebounds
1	North Carolina	52.8	1.84
2	Michigan State	51.1	1.80
3	Duke	50.1	1.80
4	Louisville	49.1	1.80
5	UCLA	48.1	1.80
6	UConn	47.1	1.80
7	Arizona	46.1	1.80
8	Illinois	45.1	1.80
9	Indiana	44.1	1.80
10	Wisconsin	43.1	1.80

College Basketball Polls

Rank	Team	Points	Rebounds
1	North Carolina	52.8	1.84
2	Michigan State	51.1	1.80
3	Duke	50.1	1.80
4	Louisville	49.1	1.80
5	UCLA	48.1	1.80
6	UConn	47.1	1.80
7	Arizona	46.1	1.80
8	Illinois	45.1	1.80
9	Indiana	44.1	1.80
10	Wisconsin	43.1	1.80

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED YOUNG MAN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE VERY URGENT: experienced organization WANTED: experienced secretary TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE TELE. TEACHERS WANTED FOR TEACHING TEACHERS AVAILABLE YOUNG PERSONHOOD, graduate with experience teaching French to children	EMPLOYMENT DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Family FREELANCE INTERPRETER INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE VERY URGENT: experienced organization WANTED: experienced secretary TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE TELE. TEACHERS WANTED FOR TEACHING TEACHERS AVAILABLE YOUNG PERSONHOOD, graduate with experience teaching French to children	AUTOS TAX FREE TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS RAMMY MOTORS INC. TAX FREE CARS Largest inventory in Europe. AUTO SHIPPING SHIP YOUR CAR TO & FROM U.S.A. HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SHARE THE INSPIRATION OF THE SHIPBUILDING TRANSCO TAX FREE CARS LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE ESCORTS & GUIDES REGENCY - USA CACHET U.S.A. LONDON LONDON LONDON BELGRAVIA ZURICH	LEGAL SERVICES TAX PREPARATION & Estate Planning LOW COST FLIGHTS AIRCRAFT FOR SALE ROCKWELL TURBO COMMANDER 691A HS-125-600 HS-125-700 PRINCIPALS ONLY BAGGAGE SHIPPING SERVICES HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS ITALY HOTEL LA FEMME of San Antonio U.S.A. TUOHU HOTEL SPEAK FRENCH with the best Audio
--	---	--	--

The University of Louisville's Poncho Wright (No. 44 above, shadowed by Memphis State's Dennis Isbell), came off the bench Monday night to hit 10 of 11 shots from the floor and post the Cardinals to a 95-65 victory that clinched the Metro conference title. Wright, a 6-foot-5 junior guard, had a game-high total of 22 points. Defending NCAA champion Louisville, which won of only one of its first six games, is now 15-8 overall.

